NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Lotters and packages should be properly scaled.

Rejected communications will not be re-

turned.

AMESEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fouriesath street,-Italian FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenin street.-OPERA BOUFFE. BOWERY THEATRE, Done .. Solon Suingle-Tures

NIBLO'S GARDEN, BIRLOWST. - BLACK CROOK.

NEW YORK THEATER, opposite New York Hotel,-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- A MIDSUMER NIGHT'S DIREAM. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nov. 45 and 47 Bowery .-RECADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, - INMATORUS-BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Broad-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-Gynnastics, PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street. THEATRE COMIQUE, 518 Broadway. -- WHITE, COTTON

EAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 385 Broadway .- Errito KRIAN & LEON'S MINSTREES, 720 Broadway. - Songs, Dances, Eccustratives, Supersones, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, -- Comic

RIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 672 Broadway, -

BUNYAN HALL, Bronderay and Fifteenth street -- Ton DODWORTH'S HALL -ADVESTORES OF NRL BROWN. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN

RECOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg .- Under PINE ART GALLERIES, 845 Broadway, -ExumitiON OF

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway. -

New York, Monday, October 28, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable we learn that the French bron-clude destined for the Roman waters left Toulon at six o'clock last Saturday morning The troops ordered for nervice in defence of the Pope were to follow immediately, and war material was be actually shipped on French transports. Garbaidi was at the head of four thousand men in his advance on A "suspect" Penian vessel has been captured off the

northern coast of Ireland. Omar Fasha has been re-lieved of his command in Candia and Hussein Pasha

Five (wenties were at 68 13-13 in London on Saturday, The Liverpool cutton market cloud quies on Saturday, with middling uplands at 83%d. Breadstuffs firm. visions and produce without marked change,

MIRCELLAN POUR

Our special despatches from Havans stale that the governor of Segua La Grande had been ordered to Spain. 24 of November. Four hundred raw troops had arrived at Havana for Puerte Principe. A requisition had been was not compiled with an resonal of the treasury being empty. The vomite had been declared epidemic.

ces received in Platina from Maxico state that President Junea had received the credentials of Admi-

A telegram from Havana inflorms us that the Teb unntepec grant to Emil Lessro and his associates is to conme for seventy years. Filledia per court of the profits during its continuance is is be paid to the Mexican government, and at its expiration all improvements made are to revert to the government. Fifteen leagues of telegraph line are to be constructed yearly until th route is fully opened. The transit is to be free to the world, the nation sugranteeing the neutrality of the

At a political meeting in indiscute, Schnytkill county, Pa, on caturday evening, General Grant was nominal as the choice of the county for the Presidency and Gov ernor Cartin for the Vice Profilence. A cathication meeting is to be held on Salarday 1631.

A handbill was found in the structs of Richmond, Va.
yestarday offering \$25,000 for the newsonation of Hen

cott and Judge Universed. It is believed to have been gotten up by the radicals, or as an offset to the Yesterday the churches of the city were all filled with

their respective worshippers, and reports of the service. in several of them are given elsewhere.

was consecrated yesterday with imposing ceremonies Archoistop McCoakey, of New York, presched the consecration sermen. The Bishops of Brecktyn, Hartford, Portland and Burlington and over forty clergy me. were

As a passenger train on the Little Miami Failroad was entering the city of Xenta, Olito, on Saturday night, it came into collision with a freight train, smashing several of the cars, the wreck of which caught fice and one of the passengers was burned to death and several others more or less injured. The enggage car of the passenger train, together with most of the bag-gage, was destroyed. The addition was caused by the awneh being left open after the arrival of the freight

Five hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad track have been laid, and seventeen miles more will carry the road to the eastern base of the Rocky Moun-

The sloop David Sands, while passing down the bay yesterday, was run into and causized by the steamship Lee, of the Savanush line, and sank almost instantly Three of the crew were drowned. The captain and the remainder of the crew were rescued by the steamer.

We publish this morning the official correspondence between General Thomes, commanding the Department of the Cumberland and Une War Impartment conting to the manufacil election in Nashville on the 28th att embraces letters from the commander of the fastroit Nashville, siking for instructions, savaral, telesia from General Tuesday to the Secretary of War, in . that officer requested that ue be informed party to support in the event of a count between the city and State officials, and an event to Colonel Duncan directing him to support Go error Brownlow should be be called on for aid, General Cont's raply forbids General Thomas to interfere with either party, but to preserve the peace, and, in the ereat of Covernor Brownlow officially and legally calling moon the United States for aid, to render it.

A fire occurred in Menaphie, Tenn., on Saturday night,

destroying nearly a whole block of business bousts, and avolving a loss of \$200,000. A fire in Waltingford, Gonn., yesterday morning dearroyed the Episcopa shurch and the Town Hall. Loss about \$30,000.

The Nigger Question and the Republican

Shall this continent be given up to barbarism for a fanatical experiment and a party scheme? This, and none other, is now the question before the American people. Shall we throw away what we have acquired of science and civilization, blot out our history, give up all aspirations of the future, that the nigger may come supreme and restore the land to that happy state of nature in which Africa now is? Is Africa such a magnificent evidence of the niggor's greatness that the example of its history should induce us to change our system for his? For uncounted centuries the negro has had possession of that continent and never built a city, never bridged a river, never made the smallest discovery having any tendency to widen the little space that separates him from the gorilla-never even borrowed the discoveries of races with which he came in contact, except as they supplied more efficient means for the gratifleation of his instinct for cruelty. Such is the history of the nigger in his native land. But he comes to another continent, becomes subordinate to a race that forces him to labor, and presto! there is a change! Freedom had kept him a brute, slavery made him a man, and what must the second freedom make him? Lord of the ascendant! He must be the master and must control the political destinies of the nation, though it be to the exclusion of a race of white men without superiors on the face of the earth. Such is the drama now in progress. The white man of the North

helds down the white man of the South while

the pieces tramples upon him.

Wendell Phillips and Thad Stevens are right. There is nothing in the platform of the republican party but the nigger, and no other subject in national politics worthy thought, by comparison with the discussion of the position, but the rights and the powers the nigger is to have in the nation. This involves the most momentous revolution a people ever passed through. It involves the complete overturning of our present social and political system. We are accustomed to look upon the French Revolution as a sufficiently terrible chapter of history; yet that was only a war between classes, all of whom were of the same race, and its bloodiest phase was merely the insanity of revenge. Here it is insisted that a superior race shall give way to an inferior, when that inferior race has derived only from contact with the other what semblance of humanity it has. Men whose fathers fought side by side with the men of the North in three wars for the bonor of the republic-men of a race whose instincts are all towards progress-must yield to a race whose instincts are so positively the other way that, left alone, they fall to absolute barbarism and wildness in a single generation. Of what moment are financial discussions, free trade theories, or political hairsplitting of any sort, by comparison with the deliberation of this nigger question-bearing with it as it does the possibility that the Westward progress of civilization is stayed, was definitely arrested by the success of the Northern people in the great war that they supposed was a war against barbarism?

Nothing can bave forced the republican party to its present extreme position in regard to the nigger but a sentiment of desperation, a feeling that this degraded race is its forlorn hope, and that if It cannot rule through the slave vote it must relinquish power altogether. The attitude of the Northern people justifies this toought. The profest of the people at the polls-a protest beard from the widest separated extremities of the nation-no; only announces to the republican leaders that they have gone farther than the people would permit. but that they have gone so far they can never hope to secure popular confidence again. To therefore be useless, and they desperately choose to push the game to its ultimate limit, boping yet to control by means of the power to given to the nigger. It is clear enough that this is in all ways a murderous policy-murderous to the country if it prevails and to the men who have planned it if the people can see the r purpose. And the people must be made to see; and thus every jot gained in power given to the nigger will be lost by the depth that this policy will inevitably give to the reaction of the nation against the bold, bad, unscrupulous knot of polisicians who are definitely determ ned to ruin if they cannot rule.

Explosion of the Managers' Association.

The theatrical managers of this city some time ago attempted to run their establishments on the high pressure principle of arrogant dictation and monopoly, with Barnum as engineer. The result was an explosion of the most disastrous kind, in which tragments of opera, minstrelsy, barlesque, ballet, legitimate nd illegitimate drama flew around quite lively. The history of the Managers' Association is an entertaining and instructive one. Commencing with Joyce Heth, and brought into unenviable notoriety in conjunction with the woony Larse and Feejee Mermald, the Association set itself up as a chamnion of humbur. and dared the HEBALD, as the enemy of mooopoly, charlatanism and arrogance, to mortal encounter. Barnum had some trouble at first in organizing his forces. The regular managers, Wheatley, Wallack, Stuart, &c., were for long time unwilling to commit themselves to his cause. He then changed his tactics, introduced a lot of Bowery and minstrel managers nto the Association, and by their aid succeeded n getting a majority of votes to support the cause of the Woolly Horse against the Henald. War was instantly inaugurated, and the standard of humbug, "This establishment does not advertise in the New York Herald," was unforled. After a year's disastrous campaign the minetrels whom Barnum brought into the especiation to aid his schemes became sick of the useless struggle and returned to the fold of the Hanand like the Prodigal Son. The husks of awine thrown to them by their Bohemian supporters proved ut only unpalatable, and they were only too glad to desert the barren realms of humbug. The regular managers, although they early discovered the error of their ways, determined to fight it out on that line; but they, too, became disgusted with the cause in which they embarked. Consequently, about the time that Barnum received a polite but unmistakable jutimation from the people of Connecticut that they did not wish him as their representative, the theatrical managers

in this city also discarded him. The explosion

of his schemes in the land of stendy habits was followed by a similar disaster in Gotham, and he now remains in the same humiliating position as before when he attempted to array the Managers' Association against the HERALD. The lesson is an instructive one to those who may be tempted to espouse the cause of humbug and dictate terms to a public journal.

The Movement in Italy and the Position

The movement in Italy for the liberation of Rome and the union of the Papai territory with the kingdom advances with such rapid strides that the ink which records one striking event is hardly dry before news of others is flashed through the Atlantic cable. The last received is highly interesting in several points of view. General Garibaldi was marching on Rome, and was in sight of the city. The amount of his force is not stated, but it was divided into two columns, and the Papal troops were re reating before the victorious insurgents. The whole of Italy seems to be in a state of fermentation. The ardor and determination of the Italian patriots appear irresistible, so that if the fate of Rome were to rest on the Italians alone, there would be little doubt of the result. But we learn at the same time that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The mission of this fleet, doubtless, is to interfere in the affairs of Italy, to defend the temporal power of the Pope, and to make war on the Garibaldians. It remains to be seen how far the Italian pairlots may be able to resist the formidable intervention of France. That Power thrown into the scale on the side of the Pope makes the contest very doubtful at present The news of approaching events, therefore, will be anxiously looked for throughout the civilized world, and particularly in the United States.

But what position does Victor Emanuel occupy at this critical time? Evidently he is much embarrassed. In opposing the popular movement, or by not going with it and controlling it, and thus yielding to the policy and dictation of the French government, he makes himself the vassal of Napoleon. He puts not only Rome but also Italy at the feet of France, and he virtually dethrones himself. Though he is a brave soldier he shows a want of moral courage and sagacity in this great crisis. He talks about his obligations, under the convention with France, not to disturb the Pope or annex the Papal territory. He forgets that the voice of a whole nation-of a nation of twenty-six millions of people-is superior to all conventions, particularly when forced upon an unwilling people by the selfish diplomacy of a foreign Power. Great popular movements cannot be bound by such conventions. Nor are governments bound by them when in the way of their policy or interests. Napoleon will not be bound by this one with Victor Emanuel. By ordering his fleet to Italy he shows how little he respects either his treaty obligations or the sentiments of an independent nation and an ally. Where Napoleon had one reason for intervening in the affairs of Italy and Rome Victor Emanuel had many and nowerful ones to resist the intervention to the last extremity. He has humiliated Italy, and in doing so runs the greatest risk of losing the affection and allegiance of the Italian people.

This view of Victor Emanuel's position is predicated upon the presumption that he is really opposed to the movement of the Italian patriots. We might have thought his opposi-tion feigned and his real wish covered up, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of Napoleon and the ultramontane party, had he not permitted intervention against the Italians to go so far; but when he declines to take possession of Rome, and stands still while another French expedition sails for that city, we must conclude he has abanof fear and at the dictation of the French. If he had been wise and had possessed moral courage enough when the movement assumed the grand proportions it has he would have entered Rome before the French could have started to that city, and then have proclaimed to France and the world a fait accompli. Then he could have explained the necessity for taking such a step, could have shown it was the only way to settle a troublesome question and preserve the peace of Italy and Europe, could have appealed to the sympathy of mankind, and then could have entered into negotrations with the French and other governmen's on the basis of what he had done. Such a course, probably, would have prevented the intervention of Napoleon. There might have been some sharp diplomatic talk, but it is not likely any French fleet or French soldiers would have been sent to Rome. At all events the Italians would have rallied with remarkable unanimity to support their brave King. He would have become the most popular monarch in Europe. It is not likely that Napoleon would have made war on the King to drive him out of Rome and to maintain the temporal power of the Pope; but if even he should have attempted it, twenty-six millions of brave and ardent Italians, with the sympathy of the civilized world to back them, would have been a match on their own soil for France. nowerful as she is.

But Victor Emanuel seems to have lost the opportunity of making himself great and all Italy united. Perhaps he has been unwisely playing a game in behalf of the dynasties and against the democratic tendencies of the people. He may have dreaded this popular movement more than the threats of Napoleon or military power of France. His brother monarchs may have advised him to stem the progress of democratic ideas. But, whatever may have been the cause of his incomprehensible conduct, he has, we are persuaded, made a great mistake. His unpopularity and trouble have just begun, as we see in the difficulty about forming a ministry. The popular general, Cialdini, was not willing to enter the ministry, for his beart is with the Italian people and their cause. He is not disposed to favor the King's French policy, and, probably, may be looking to the future when he may lead the Italian patriots in a war for Rome and Italian independence. Victor Emanuel has bumiliated Italy and placed himself in an unpopular and most difficult position. He did Italy some service in times gone by, but he has done, probably, all he can do. Young Italy now needs another chief and leader. The best thing he can do, therefore, is to abdicate in favor of one of his sons, Humbert or Amédée. These young men have seen service in the field, are brave and full of fire, and better represent the vigor,

patriotism and enthusia m of modern Italy. Unless he should do this or totally abandon his timid pro-French policy, both he and his dynasty may be swept away ere long by the revolution.

The County Candidates-The Only Chance for the Soldiers.

Out of the three political organizations that have put candidates into the field for county offices at this election, the republicans alone have recognized the claims of the soldiers who fought in the Union army for the suppression of the rebellion. They have placed upon their ticket the names of five men, three for the valuable positions of Sheriff, County Clerk and District Attorney, and two for Coroners, who fought and bled in the late war, while their opponents have entirely ignored the soldiers and conferred their bonors upon politicians. Nothing could be more proper than for the city of New York, having the largest interest in the preservation of the government, to bestow honors and emoluments upon those who were instrumental in preventing its overthrow; and yet the soldier candidates are certain to be defeated by a majority reaching tens of thousands. They do not stand a chance of success, not because their services are unrecognized. but because they are put forward as the nominees of men who have initiated a war of races; of a party prepared, in its greed for power, to place ten States of the Union under the terrorism of black barbarians, and to yield a con trolling share of the government of the United States into the hands of semi-savage negroes. As the representatives of so debased a policy, they cannot expect support in an enlightened community like that of New York city.

There is, however, one means left open by which they may retrieve their desperate fortunes. Nothing is more certain than that a large proportion of the men who fought in the war deprecate in their hearts the policy of the stay-at-home radicals, who desire, now that the fighting is over, to fasten negro supremacy upon the country as a means of perpetuating their own power. Let the soldiers upon the republican county ticket come boldly out and repudiate all sympathy or connection with the extreme radical programm of negroizing the government; let them declare that they are opposed to plunging ten States of the Union into worse than Mexican barbarism, that they will never consent that negroes shall fill seats in the United States Senate and hold a balance of power in the national government, and they may yet succeed in gaining the positions for which they have been put in nomination. The struggle now is between the intellect of the white man and the savage barbarism of the black. Let the soldiers of the Union army, who are now before the people of New York for their suffrages, declare in favor of their own race and their own color, and they may yet secure the reward to which their services in the field justly entitle them.

Arrest of a State Scuator on a Charge of Bribery.

Senator Humphrey, who represented the Thirtieth district of the State of New York in the last Legislature, has been arrested and held to bail in Albany on a distinct charge of having received a bribe of five hundred dollars to influence his action as a member of the Senate Railroad Committee in regard to a bill to allow the Manhattan Railway Company to construct certain tunnels and railroads in this city. Senator Humphrey has been renominated by the republicans of his district, and the present proceedings will bring to a practical test certain rumors that have been put in circulation reflecting upon his integrity as a legislator. It will, however, be immaterial which way the trial may go. Hitherto such affairs have been nothing more than broad farces, and have served to render the parties engaged in them ridiculous. But if Senator Humphrey should the fitter candidate for the State Legislature, and should receive the unanimous support of all parties in his district, unless, indeed, it be regarded as a mean job for a Senator to sell himself so low as five hundred dollars, and as improperly depressing the market for Assomblymen and lobbymen. On this ground there may be some objection to Humphrey; otherwise the mere fact of taking a brine will be in his favor, and will prove that he is even better titted for the State Legislature than for the State Prison.

National Thanksgiving-The President's

Proclamation. In yesterday's HERALD we published the Pre sident's proclamation in which he recommends that "the 28th day of November next be set apart and observed throughout the republic as day of national thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations, with whom are cominion and fear, and who makes peace in his high places, resting and retraining from secuhr labor on that day." There can be no doubt that the recommendation will be heartily and generally attended to. It is scarcely necesary to express the hope that Governors of Sates will see the propriety of yielding to the President's recommendation, so that the 28th day of November be held as a day of thanksgiting all over the Union.

Boiler Explosious.

The frequency with which botler explosions are recurring in the midst of us is fitted to inspire the public with the most serious alarm. Not a week, scarcely a day, passes without sometremendous explosion, destructive at once of life and property, and resulting in almost every instance from the carelessness or incompetency of the officials. The peculiar manner in which, in this city, manufacturing establish ments are mixed up with the dwellings of the citizens and the proximity of these establishments inmany instances to our great thoroughfares retder such explosions peculiarly dangerous. In yesterday's HERALD we published certain ditails connected with three, different explosion. In each case the explosion was the cause of loss of life and resulted from neglect of incompetency. Matters will never be mendel so long as engines and boilers are entrusted to ignorant, untrained and incompetent men. It is the duty of the public inspector to se that every man in charge of an engine and joiler is fitted for his post, and the public haven right to insist that the inspector discharge bi duty.

the Struggle Begun. The war if races has commenced. From

telegram which we published in yesterday's HERALL we learn that a reign of terror has all but bean in Richmond. A negro vigi-

lance committee has been formed. Two cit'zens have received orders to leave the city within a slipulated period, on pain of personal violence. One of the citizens had spoken disrespectfully of Hunnicutt; the other had been guilty of the crime of discharging some negro laborers. This is a fair beginning on the part of our future masters. What will the end

Another Marine Insurance Company Col-Inpacd.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Bureau has closed up the business of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, of this city, and a receiver has been appointed by the Supreme Court upon the application of the Attorney General of the State. For some time the company has been struggling on, endeavoring by the aid of voluntary loans and a sessments to escape the provision of the law which requires that the capital of insurance companies shall remain unimpaired to an amount exceeding twenty-five per cent thereof; but it has at last gone down under a heavy accumulation of losses and bad debts on premium and subscription notes. Now that the actual condition of the company is made public it is matter of surprise how it managed to protract its existence to the present time. Its assets, including sixty per cent of its subscription notes set down as good, are two hundred and twentyfour thousand dollars; its liabilities, including capital, eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand. No new risks have been taken since the latter part of April last.

The Washington was one of the mutual companies that suffered severely in the crisis of 1865-6, but it believed itself able to stand through the trial of that period. It would probably have been better for the stockholders and policy holders if its affairs had been wound up at that time. Certainly the fact that only thirty per cent of the premium notes past due is regarded as good does not show well for the management of the company's affairs. There has been a deplorable recklessness in the manner of transacting the business of marine insurance for the past few years, arising in part from the active competition between rival companies, and in part from the evil system of taking risks through agents. Old tubs, entirely unseaworthy, bave been enabled to effect heavy insurances without any difficulty, and the public have been induced to risk life and properly on unsafe vessels upon the strength of their acceptance by the underwriters. The truth is, too many of our new insurance companies of late years have become asylums for decayed merchants. It would be a good thing if the business could be confined to the hands of competent, experienced men, and to companies with paid up capital.

THE NASHVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Official Correspondence Between the Ordered Not to Interfere With Either Party, but to Prevent a Conflict and Aid the Gov-ernor if Officially Called Upon.

Washington, Oct. 27, 1867.
The following is the official correspondence relative to

he municipal election in Nashville, Tenn., on the 22th of September:-

D. C.:—
S.E.—I have the honor to make the following report of facts in relation to the municipal election of the city of Nashville for the information of the Goneral in-Chief:—On the 24th of September I received the following communications from Brevet Brigadier Goneral Thomas Duncan, commanding at Nashville:—

case was entirely free from doubt, it is not my province to decide points of law.

In anscipation of the use of State Guards in this election to sustain the appointments made by the Commander of Registration, and of the city police on the other hand, to sustain the appointments of the Common Council, it especially request instructions—what course i shall pursue to preserve the peace of the city. Also in case the election passes off quelly and the radical condidate in election passes of quelly and the radical condidate in elected and elemands the city records of his predeceasor, which he refuses to deliver up, and an effort is made to take them from him by force—a state of affairs by no means impossible—is it not my duty to protect the present (neambest and let the party elected seek his trimed) in the proper courts?

Whatever may be my personal opinious or preferences in the matter, I desire that my conduct to the presence, if called upon to set, shall be such as shall sustain the law and be satisfactory to the Major Guerral commanding the department.

partment.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Lieutenant Colonel Pitth Cavalry.

There the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient serrant,

Identenant Colonel Pitth Cavalry,

Headquarters District or Nasuville, 1

Nasuville, Tome, hept 21, 1207.

To Major General War. D. Wuterle, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Curnerland.

Sig.—Since my communication of the Tast last, in regard to the aspect of political adiars is the forthcoming numerical election of this city, on Saturday next, from my own observation and from conversation with citizens, I am fully convinced that both parties are fully determined to hold their election under the respective proclamations of his Excellency the Governor and the honorable the Mayor of the city.

Excellency the Governor and the honorasie the Mayor of the City view, therefore, of preventing a breach of the peace, I respectfully august such instructions may be given me as will protect both parties in a quiet election—as on the part of those who hold the refection iffegally at will only be "an innocent anuscement." and the voice so cast will be ruled out, and the party legally entilled will be established in possession by the courts. If it were even perfectly clear which party had the law on its side it woud, perhaps be better to protect each in its election, as this course would be the surest to prevent rot and broadshed, and would not affect the final result when settled by the proper tribunal, to which it must eventually be brought; but as there seems to be grave doubts on this point in the milds of loyal gentlemen of both rarties, it would seem that the plan proposed is the only course that the military commanding to a proposed of the course is proposed to pursue, unless instructed otherwise by the Major weneral commanding the department. manding the department.
I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, you

bedient servant. THOMAS DUNCAN, Lieutenant Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Irevet Brigadier General United States Army, Commandia [Here follow the proclamation of Governor Brownlow and the publication of the Mayor of Nashville, heretofore published.]
On which General Thomas made the following en-

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMERCAND, L. LOCINGLES, KY., Sept 21, 1867.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant deneral of the truly for the information of the General In-Chief.

As yet no requisition has been made for a military force of the restriction the case, but I have reason to believe there if the. it is the state and the state reason to observe there in the part of a possible the cut if authorities in preserving the peace, at the Governor of the State being chief magnitude of the mite, and its laving amounced by proclemation his connection of the law and his determination to enforce it. I am the opinion that if each upon I should be competted to dhim; enforcing his decrees with the forces at my contain. Such will be the action taken unless ordered to the interfy, and instructions are requested if this is not proved.

(EEO, it THOMAS.

Major General United States Army, Communding.

General Thomas Iskawise sout to General Duncan the following instructions:—
Headquagness Department of the Commentant, No. Nept. 21, 1867.

Brandeaurras Derakins. Ky. Sept. 23, 1867.

Brevet Briendier General THOMAS DENCAN.

Six—ins Agape General THOMAS DENCAN.

Six—ins Agape General commanding directs me to me. Rhowledge the receipt of your letters of the Plas and 231 inst. cut oning the proclamations of his Excellency Governor Brownian words is independently and proclamation of the proclamatic field of the pr inst, end easing the proclamations of his Excellency Governor Rivewhow and has stonger Mayor Brown. Of Nashville, 14 does not appear from these documents thus you have been called upon as yet to interfere in any way with the approaching election; but if you are so cutted upon you will of course obey former instructions and render at assainance necessary to his Excellency develops. The render has assainance necessary to his Excellency develops. Brownlow in enforcing the laws and preswring the peace. too return Brownlow is chief magistrate of the State, and has anounced by predemation like construction of the law. If he needs military force to assist him in enforcing it you will render this all the assignance is your power.

The Major General commanding has referred, your letter and accompany, on documents to the War Disastrationant, with advice of the action taken by him, and a free from the service tions by telegraph if it was not approved of. If such instructions are resident you will be advised on upon you for troops In the absence of section you will on that day hold your command in reachiness for immediate action, as you may be called on at any moment to assist in quelling riots.

I am, General, very respectfully your obesient arroant.

Light Grayers.

On the 22d of September, Governor Brownlow wrote to General Cooper, commanding the State Guards, as follows:—

To which General Thomas replied in the

can to preserve the peace. Please instruct me whether am losustain the lovernor or the Mayor. GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

General Thomas then proceeds to state that he proceeded to Nashville, by the three o'clock train of that day, reaching Nashville at midnight; and relates what took piace between himself and the Governor and the Mayor of that city, the result of which is indicated in the following cipher telegram to the General-in-Chief:—

NASHVILLS, Tenu, Sept. 36, 1867.

To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C:—

It both parties persus in hooding their election there will be great-dameer of collision. In such contingency am I to interfere and allow both elections to no on, or are my duties simply to prevent mois from adming either party?

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General U. S. A. General Grant replied in a cipher as follows:—

General Grant replied in a cipher as follows:-

General Grant replied in a cipber as follows:—

To Major General George II. Trionas:—

I neither instruct you to austain the Governor nor Mayor, but to present coultiet. The Lovernor is the only authority that can legally demand the aid of the United States treeps, and that must be by proclamation declaring invasion or instruction exists beyon I the control of other means at his hands. It is hoped your pressure and good judgment and advice will prevent conflict.

U.S. drant, General.

General Thomas replied as follows:—

General Thomas replied as follows:—

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 25-5 P. M.

To General U. S. Grara, Washington, D. C.:—
Governor Brownlow is in Knoxville. Have seen his instructions to General Cooper not to permit the city authorizes to hold their election. The Mayor is determined to hold an election, in defance of the State authorizes. A collision is inevitable. If I command the peace my action will be a practical decision against State authority and against the Francaise law. I cannot preserve the peace without merfering in case of collision.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General United States Army. General Grant replied as follows:-

General Grant replied as follows:

To Major General Gronus H. H. HOMAS:

To Major General Gronus H. HOMAS:

You are to prevent conduct. If the Executive of the State issues his proclamation declaring insurrection or invasion of exist, to formulable to be put down by the force at his own commond, and calls upon the United States to aid him, then and will have to be given. Your mission is to preserve the peace, and not to take sides in political differences until called out in accordance with the law. You are to prevent motes front siding either party. If called upon isgaily to interfers, your duty is plain.

U. S. GRANT, General.

About ten o'clock P. M., General Thomas received the following from the General-in.Chief:—

Major General Groups II. Tsonas—
I will send von further instructions to morrow. Nothing is clearer, however, than that the military cannot be made made of the General three courses of a State in enforcing the laws of the Sinte. You are not to prevent the legal State force from the execution of its orders. U. S. GRANT, General

Until aftermon I can give you no further instructions than you have already had. Report by telegraph immediately or receipt of this the nature of the difficulty in Nashyilic, and your view of the best way to meet it.

2. S. GKANT, General.

General Thomas says:

As my telegram of eleven A. M. had given the information desired to other answer was made to this. No further instructions, as intimated in that, ever reached me. The additional documents are numerous, including correspondence between General Thomas and the Moof Nasiville. The following is among them:—

LIMADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COMBERCAND, & MASHVILLE, Sept. 25, 1267. Sum. In pract to your compunition of this data received

And at five P. M. General Thomas sent the folio o General Grant:— The election over. All quiet. The election having closed without any disturb

id there being no other cause of excitement, at four M. the troops were ordered to their various stations, and I returned to Louisville on the morning of he 29th.
I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major General United States Army, co General U. B. GRANT, General, &c. BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

mr. - About one o'clock yesterday morning officer Henry Metalf, of the Forty-third precinct, hearing a distur-bance in Baltic street, proceeded to the place for the purpose of restoring peace, when he found a girl of loose character named Rosa Fitzgerald acting ing blade of the knife, and before the reckless girl could accomplish her purpose he caught her by the wrist and wrenched the knife from her grasp. Had not officer Metcaif been upon his guard he might have met the same fate as officer Methenney, whose murder by a woman of the same character in New York is still fresh in the memory of the citizens. When taken to the sation house and logged in a cell, the desperate girl said her only regret was that she had not killed officer Metcaif. A DRUNKEN MAN ATTEMPTS TO STAB AN OFFICER. -- Martin

A DRUNKEN MAN ATTEMPTS TO STAR AN OFFICER, —Martin Mulligan, a junk dealer, is charged with having made an attempt to stab officer McCarry, of the Forty-second precinci, on Saturday night. It appears Mullican, who was under the influence of liquor, was making a disturbance in Bridge street, near York, when the attention of officer McCarty was called to his conduct. The officer ordered him to leave the place, but instead of doing so he ran into a house, sensed a case keife and then made a desperate assault on the officer. In one of the thrusts he cut the officer's cost, but he was soon overpowered and taken to the station house, where he was locked up to await examination.

to await examination.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—The wife of John Elchinger. remains in Franklin avenue, near Huron street, Green-point, fell out of a second story window yesterday afternoon and sustained severe lejuries. The injured weman has recently been an issuate of a Lonatic Asylum, and it is believed that she was sufering from insanity when she met with the above accident.

House Touves IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT. -The stable of Henry Schroeder, Moore street, sear Bushwick avenue, Eastern district, was entered by horse thieves on Saturday night. They stole a valuable horse and escaped.

A borse was also stolen at the same time from the stable of Charles Schmidt, near the Queens county line.

The Suprema Israelist.—In consequence of the depressed condition of this great commercial interest, and the consequence of which the maritime assists of Western and Northern Europe are said to have obtained too great, an advantage on the score of construction, equipment of the state of the state of the state of the state of the computer with them successfully—the ship Owners Association of New York have decided upon a renvention of ship owners and bilders of the country to be head, in that city sometime during the change month. Our authority states that, by this means it is hoped to obtain such an expression of opinion as to the necessary action called for as will eventually place the shipping interests of the country to the high road to prespectly.—

SMUGGIERS Agreette, Peter Kirsch, Jr., John Leonard, Alexander Kirsch and Elieba Leonard, all of Plack Rock, were streated yearerday morning, by Paputy United States Marshal Williams, and brought before Commissioner Gotham, and were all admitted to bair, for exagnitation next week. It is chapter, that they amuggled five gailons of whiskey, and cop housed and twenty-five pounds of tobacco, and on being discovered, threw the stuff away, and made very conferms efforts us succeed. Buffalo Ceptrier, Oct. 25.